In the Specification:

On page 1, prior to line 4, please insert the following heading and paragraph:

--Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is for entry into the U.S. national phase under §371 for International Application No. PCT/IB03/002403 having an international filing date of June 20, 2003, and from which priority is claimed under all applicable sections of Title 35 of the United States Code including, but not limited to, Sections 120, 363 and 365(c).--

On page 2, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 24 as follows:

--It is generally known that special characters, symbols, icons or a smiley can be defined to mark specific vibration ~~patters~~ patterns that are transferred as text via the SMS protocol to the receiving mobile phone, where vibration motors or specific haptic actuators are used to create vibrations together with the text. This enhances and highlights the SMS message without requiring a new type of message format, as it is e.g. the case with the MIDI standard for audio messaging.--

On page 3, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 1 as follows:

--However, problems arise when sending haptic content is to be implemented over the network or otherwise directly between separate devices ~~is to be implemented~~. Said direct transmission means might include a Bluetooth connection, an infrared data link, a cable connection or any other method capable of similar transmission functionality. Due to different haptic capabilities of the mobile phones fabricated by different manufacturers, haptic messaging is hard to standardise. Standardisation of haptic messaging via SMS would require to prescribe the haptic effects each mobile phone has to be able to generate as well as to define the elements (words) of an SMS message that force these haptic effects at the mobile phone that receives the SMS message. Factors inhibiting standardisation of haptic messaging are related to the question of how to enter

and manage haptic data at the transmission side, especially with respect to the user interface of a mobile phone, how to achieve downward compatibility with older mobile phones on the reception side, especially if special characters are used in a text message to define specific haptic effects which are not available at said mobile phone and thus irritate the user, and how to ensure that all features of future mobile phones that are developed by different manufacturers are covered by such a standard. Lack of standardisation so far has blocked the introduction of haptic messaging.--

On page 4, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 1 as follows:

--The object of the invention is solved by proposing a device for perceivably accentuating message elements of a message, wherein said message is composed of message elements chosen from a limited set of message elements, the device comprising: means for defining and/or altering a set of Selected Message Elements (SMEs) containing at least one SME, wherein each SME is a message element from said limited set of message elements; means for assigning a Perceivable Accentuation Signal (PAS) from a set of PASs to each of said SMEs in said set of SMEs; means for searching said message for SMEs of said set of SMEs; and means for generating the assigned PAS for each SME found in said message. With the help of the device according to the present invention, which may for instance be a part of a mobile phone device and/or any device that can be controlled with SMS commands-, wherein both devices are capable of rendering an SMS message that consists of message elements (e.g. characters) of a limited set of message elements (e.g. the ASCII alphabet), a user thus has the possibility to define a set of SMEs, e.g. a set of key words, and to assign each SME in said set of SMEs a PAS, e.g. a certain sound. The same PAS may be assigned to a plurality of SMEs. When a message is rendered, a means in the device searches for the SMEs and, for each found SME, a further means in said device generates the PAS that has been assigned to said SME. The fact that no standardisation of perceivably accentuated messaging is required is reflected by the possibility of the user of said device to define the set of SMEs (and the assigned PASs) by himself or, if a set of SMEs and

assigned PASs has already been provided by the manufacturer of the device as a proposal, to alter said set of SMEs (and the assigned PASs). It is understood that the device then has to offer means for the display and manipulation of said set of SMEs and the assigned PASs. Due to the lack of standardisation, the composer of a message can not force the generation of PASs by said device during the rendering of his message, because he does not know the set of SMEs that is used by the user of said device. In general, this keeps the composed messages free of message elements that have no meaning in the context format of the message, but only serve as SME to cause a PAS at the device according to the present invention. However, if the composer of the message knows the type of device the PASs are generated by, and further knows that the user of said device did not or only insignificantly alter the set of SMEs that has been provided in said device by the manufacturer, forcing the generation of PASs by said device during rendering of the message is possible. The present invention thus has the potential of establishing a device-specific or manufacturer-specific pseudo-standard for perceivably accentuated messaging, if most of the users do not or only insignificantly alter the set of SMEs and the assigned PASs, e.g. by only adding further SMEs and assigned PASs to a set of SMEs that was provided by the manufacturer of said device. It should be noted that the type of message is of minor importance for the present invention, as long as message elements can be identified in the message and used to define a set of SMEs. It is thus possible to use the invention for text messages such as SMS-based messages on mobile phones or electronic messages on a computer, but also for spoken messages (like news rendered on a car radio), modulated signals, etc.. However, the complexity of the means for defining the set of SMEs and the means for searching the message for said SMEs then may vastly increase.--

On page 11, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 24 as follows:

--The object of the invention is further solved by a computer program product directly loadable into the internal memory of a digital computer, comprising software code portions <u>stored on a readable medium</u> for performing the above-mentioned method steps when said product is run on

a computer. The digital computer may for instance be the processor that runs the operating system of a mobile phone or computer.--

On page 12, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 11 as follows:

--Fig. 1 depicts a schematic block diagram of a device for perceivably accentuating message elements of a message according to the present invention. The device comprises a central processor 1 that is capable of controlling all functionality related to the management and generation of Perceivable Accentuation Signals (PASs). The device further comprises functionality to render messages. The device in Fig. 1 thus may be ~~imagined to be~~ contained in a mobile phone, where SMS messages can be rendered and perceivably accentuated, e.g. the Nokia 6800 mobile phone, which has a colour screen and MMS capability. When the phone is flipped open, a full keyboard for writing text messages and emails quickly and easily is available. If the present invention targets at haptic messaging, the device of the present invention can be imagined as "haptic effect receiver", which can easily be integrated into mobile phones like the Nokia 6800.--